Claims

1. A method for the utilization of the buoyancy principle in providing an automatic revolution of a floating apparatus by means of obtaining a coordinated balancing status between two floating devices of larger and smaller sizes sharing a common pivotal axis for the revolution in a vertical direction of the whole unit.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the said larger and smaller floating devices are arranged to operate in tandem.

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3. A method as claimed in claims 1 and 2, wherein the said smaller floating device tilts the balancing status of the larger floating device in order to generate the continuous revolution of the whole unit.

4. A method as claimed in claims 1-3, wherein the automatic revolution is made in a vertical direction.

5. A method as claimed in claims 1-4, wherein the automatic revolution is made under a submerged condition.

6. An apparatus for the utilization of the buoyancy principle in providing an automatic revolution of a tandem floating devices, wherein each one of the said devices comprising a lighter end and a heavier end, and both of which being installed inside a liquid-filled container for free rotation in the vertical direction.

7. An apparatus for the utilization of the buoyancy principle in providing an automatic revolution of a tandem floating devices, wherein the said floating devices are contained within an individual perforated tube.

Subject 8. An apparatus as claimed in claims 6 and 7, wherein the said perforated tubes are connected to each other via a common pivotal axis on the respective outer wall along the length of the said perforated tubes at a predetermined location.

9. An apparatus as claimed in claims 6-8, wherein the said tandem floating devices comprise of a larger unit and a smaller unit, both of which have the same length and the same general design.

10. An apparatus as claimed in claims 6-9, wherein the balancing status of the larger floating device is being tilted to make a revolution in the vertical direction by the coordinated action of the smaller floating device.

11. An apparatus as claimed in claims 6-10, wherein the floating capacity of the floating devices' lighter ends has been appropriately set in order to keep the respective floating device in a submerged condition when put under a natural buoyancy state.

12. A method and an apparatus as claimed in claims 1-11, wherein the vertical revolution of the floating devices is in a predetermined direction.